

companioning figure, which was drawn from Mr. Woods's specimen, will, I trust, remove all doubts in future respecting this beautiful little plant.

ERYTHRÆA DIFFUSA.

(§ *Euerythræa*, *Griesb.*)

E. diffusa; caulibus cæspitosis adscendentibus inferne ramosis, ramis 1—3-floris, foliis inferioribus approximatis elliptico-subrotundis spathulatisque trinerviis, caulinis ellipticis oblongisque obtusiusculis, corollæ tubo sub anthesi calycem paullo superante, lobis tubum subæquantibus ellipticis acutiusculis. *Griesb.* MSS. Tab. Nostr.

Erythræa diffusa, *Woods*, in *Hook. Comp. to Bot. Mag.* v. ii. p. 274.—*Chironia maritima*, *Hort. Kew. Smith*, in *Herb. suo*, apud *Soc. Linn.* (sed vix fide *Woods.*)—*Gentiana scilloides*, *Linn. Suppl.* p. 175. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* v. i. p. 1346. *Rœm. & Sch.* v. vi. p. 163.

Hab. Azores, *Francis Masson*. On a piece of rough ground, near Morlaix, in Britany, *Joseph Woods, Esq.*

DESCR. Glaberrima. *Caulis* gracilis, quadrangulus, digitalis fere ad spithamæam, inferne decumbens, ramosus; *rami* elongati, erecti, subsimplices, apice 1—3 flori. *Folia* opposita, decussata, semiunciam longa, inferiora approximata elliptica vel subrotundo-spathulata, superiora magis remota, oblonga, sessilia, omnia integerrima, obtusa, nitidiuscula, trinervia. *Flores* terminales, solitarii, bini vel terni, majusculi, pulcherrime rosei; siccitate sæpe fusco-lutei. *Calyx* basi bibracteatus vel nudus, raro unibracteatus, gracilis, 5-fidus, subangulatus, laciniis subulatis erectis tubum æquantibus. *Corolla* hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* gracilis, superne angustior, ante anthesin calycem vix excedente, sub anthesi calyce $\frac{1}{4}$ longior, limbo 4-partito, segmentis ellipticis patentibus, acutiusculis. *Antheræ* exsertæ, oblongæ, flavæ, spiraliter tortæ. *Stylus* longitudine staminum. *Stigma* crassum, bilobum.

XLIX.—*Prodromus of a Monograph of the Radiata and Echinodermata*. By LOUIS AGASSIZ, D.M.*

[Continued from p. 307.]

III.

THE *Stellerides* constitute the last order of the class of *Echinodermata*. Their starlike form, the mobility of their rays, which are frequently manifoldly subdivided, the position of the mouth at the centre of the inferior surface, are the most prominent external characters of this division, in which we must admit three families; the *Asteria*, the *Ophiuræ*, and the *Crinoïdea*. With respect to their organization *Ehrenberg* has recently made the interesting discovery that *Asterias*

* Translated from the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* for May 1837.

violacea possesses eyes, showing themselves as beautiful red points on the under surface of the extremity of the five rays.

1. The *Asteriæ* answer to the limits which Lamarck had assigned to the genus of this name, established by Linnæus in a more comprehensive view. What distinguishes them is their possessing a single orifice of the intestinal canal surrounded by suckers but void of teeth. On the dorsal surface we remark between the two posterior rays a lamellate or rather a fibrous tubercle, which has been denominated madreporiform. There are deep grooves from the mouth to the extremity of the rays containing several series of pedicels.

1. ASTERIAS, Linn. and Ag. (*Astropecten*, Link.—*Crenaster*, Lloyd.—*Pentastérie*, De Blain. in part.—*Stellaria*, Nardo, a name already employed for a genus of plants.) Body starlike; superior surface tessellated; rays flattened, edged with two series of large laminæ bearing small spines.

A. aurantiaca, Linn.—*A. bispinosa*, Otto.—*A. calcitrapa*, Lam., and several new species.

2. CÆLASTER, Ag.—Differs from the preceding genus in having the interior cavity circumscribed by laminæ arranged like those of the *Echini*, and at whose summits we observe a star of ambulacra. This genus approaches therefore by its organization to the family of the *Crinoïdea*, while its form is that of the true *Asteriæ*. I am only acquainted with one fossil species, which is from the chalk.

C. Coulon, Ag.

3. GONIASTER, Ag. (*Scutastérie* and *Platastérie*, De Bl.)—Body pentagonal, bordered by a double series of laminæ bearing small spines; upper surface nodose.

G. reticulatus, Ag. (*Asterias retic.*, Linn.)—*G. equestris*, Ag. (*Ast. equ.*, Linn.)—*G. nodosus*, Ag. (*Ast. nod.*, Linn.)—*G. tessellatus*, Ag. (*Ast. tessel.*, Lam.) I think this is also the place for several imperfectly known fossil species, as *G. porosus*, Ag.—*G. Couloni*, Ag.—*Asterias quinqueloba*, Goldf.—*A. jurensis*, Munst.—The laminæ described under the names of *Ast. scutata*, *stellifera*, and *tabulata* are probably only the calycinal laminæ of some unknown *Crinoïdea*, if they do not belong to this genus.

4. OPHIDIASTER, Ag.—Body starlike, finely tessellated on its whole surface, inferior grooves very narrow.

O. ophidianus, Ag. (*Ast. ophid.*, Lam.)

5. LINKIA, Nardo (*Cribella*, Ag., MSS.)—Body starlike, rays tuberculous and elongated; epidermis porous in the intervals.

L. variolata, N. (*Ast. variol.*, Lam.)—*L. typus*, N.—*L. Franciscus*, N. The species described by Goldfuss under the names of *Asterias arenicola* and *obtusa*, appear to form a separate genus which might be called *Pleuraster*. I am however not sufficiently acquainted with them to decide.

6. STELLONIA, Nardo (*Uraster*, Ag., MSS.—*Pentastérie*, De Bl. in part, and his *Solastéries*).—Body starlike, entirely covered with more or less prominent spines.

St. rubens, Nardo (Ast. rub., Linn.).—*St. sepitosa*, N. (Ast. sepi., Linn.)—*St. glacialis*, N. (Ast. glac., Linn.)—*St. spinosa*, N. (Ast. spin., Link.)—*St. angulosa*, Ag. (Ast. angul., Mull.)—*St. endeca*, Ag. (Ast. end., Linn.)—*St. papposa*, Ag. (Ast. pap., Linn.)—*St. Helianthus*, Ag. (Ast. Hel., Lam.)—*St. Echinitis*, Ag. (Ast. Echin., Lam.)—Those species in which the number of rays varies from 5 to 7 form the transition to the true *Solasteriæ*. The *Ast. lanceolata* and *lumbricalis*, Goldf., should probably also be referred to this genus.

7. ASTERINA, Nardo (*Clenaster*, Ag. MSS.—*Asterias*, sect. C. De Bl.—*Pentaceros*, Link.).—Body pentagonal, covered with pectinated scales; upper surface inflated; grooves of the under surface deep.

A. minuta, N. (Ast. minuta, Linn.)

8. PALMIPES, Link. (*Palmastérie*, De Bl.—*Anseropoda*, Nardo).—Body pentagonal, very flat, thin, but membranaceous at its edges.

P. membranaceus, Link.

9. CULCITA, Ag.—Body pentagonal, slit at the angles; teguments granular.

C. discoidea, Ag. (*Asterias discoid.*, Lam.)

II. The *Ophiuræ* are distinguished from the *Asteriæ* by the central part of their body forming a distinct and flattened disc, to which are annexed more or less elongated and even ramified rays, with no grooves on their under surface.

1. OPHIURA, Lam. and Ag. (Sect. A. De Bl.)—Disc much flattened; rays simple, squamose, bearing very short spines adhering to the rays.

O. texturata, Lam.—*O. lacertosa*, Lam., &c.

2. OPHIICOMA, Ag. (*Ophiura*, De Bl. sect. B.)—This genus differs from the preceding in having long, very moveable spines attached to the rays.

O. squamata, Ag. (*Ophiura squam.*, Lam.)—*O. Echinata*, Ag. (*Ophiur. echin.*, Lam.), &c.

3. OPHIURELLA, Ag.—Disc scarcely distinct. All the species are fossil.

O. carinata, Ag. (*Ophiura car.*, Munst.)—*O. speciosa*, Ag. (*Ophiura spec.*, Munst.)—*O. Milleri*, Ag. (*Ophiura Mill.*, Phil.)—*O. Egertoni*, Ag. (*Ophiura Egertoni*, Brod.)

4. ACROURA, Ag., is closely allied to *Ophiura*, properly so called, but differs in having, instead of the spines, small scales placed on the sides of the rays. The rays themselves are very rough. One fossil species.

A. prisca, Ag. (*Ophiura prisca*, *Munst.*)

5. ASPIDURA, Ag.—A star of ten plates covers the upper surface of the disc, while the rays, which are proportionally large, are surrounded by imbricate scales. One fossil species.

A. loricata, Ag. (*Ophiura lorica*, *Goldf.*)

6. TRICHAETER, Ag. (*Euryale*, *Auct.*)—Rays furcate at their extremity.

T. palmifer, Ag. (*Euryale palmifer*, *Lam.*)

7. EURYALE, *Lam.* (*Astrophyton*, *Link.*—*Gorgono-cephalus*, *Shaw.*)—Disc pentagonal; rays branched and sub-branched from their base.

E. verrucosum, *Lam.*—*E. costatum*, *Lam.*—*E. asperum*, *Lam.*—*E. muricatum*, *Lam.*—*E. mediterraneum*, *Risso.* (This last species does certainly exist in the Mediterranean; I have seen several specimens collected in the bay of Naples by Dr. Buckland. I make this observation because the existence of this species has quite recently been placed in doubt, although Rondelet mentions it.)

III. The *Crinoïdea*, notwithstanding their starlike form and their great external resemblance to the *Asteriæ*, constitute however a distinct family, characterized by the presence of two separate orifices to the intestinal canal, although very near to each other. These orifices are by no means easily distinguished among the rays which surround them, especially in the fossil species. The greatest part of the species are pediculate, i. e. carried on a foot-stalk adhering to the centre of the region, which, in the star fish, we considered as the middle of the dorsal surface.

1. COMATULA, *Lam.* (*Astrocoma*, *De Bl.*—*Decameros*, *Link.*—*Antedon*, *Frem.*—*Alecto*, *Leach.*)—Disc pentagonal, arched at its upper surface, which bears several series of simple and articulated rays; rays of the disc bifurcate, beginning however with two simple pieces. The edges of the rays are pinnate; mouth central, sunk; anus between the mouth and the border of the disc, obliquely prominent. Animal entirely free.

C. mediterranea, *Lam.*, &c.

2. COMASTER, Ag. (*Comatula*, *Auct.*)—This genus has the same organization as the preceding, but the arms are ramified instead of being simply furcate.

C. multiradiatus, Ag. (*Comat. mult.*, *Lam.*)

3. PTEROCOMA, Ag.—Rays pinnate, developed to such a degree and so deeply bifurcate, that there appears to be no disc; body free. A fossil species.

Pt. pinnata, Ag. (*Comatula pinn.*, *Goldf.*)

4. SACCOCOMA, Ag.—The disc presents the form of a rounded

cavity, to the border of which are annexed five rough rays, simply bifurcate up to their base, and pinnate. Body free.

S. tenella, Ag. (Comat. tenell., Goldf.)—*S. pectinata*, Ag. (Comat. pec., Goldf.)—*S. filiformis*, Ag. (Comat. filif., Goldf.)

5. GLENOTREMITES, Goldf.—I can only see in this genus the disc of a Crinoid nearly allied to *Comatula*, but not in the least a genus allied to *Echinus*. (See also the 14th genus *Solacrinus*, Goldf.) What distinguishes it is the having at its surface perforated impressions which have been regarded as the points of insertion of spines, but I believe them rather to be the articulated surfaces of dorsal rays, while the five grooves surrounding the mouth are the points of insertion of the rays. Five infundibuliform apertures round the mouth. One fossil species from the chalk.

Gl. paradoxus, Goldf.

6. GANYMEDA, Gray.—The same may be said of this genus as of the preceding, from which it differs by the absence of the five infundibuliform apertures round the mouth; as also of the alternating grooves. The flattened space of the summit is quadrangular. One living species, of which I saw the original specimen at the British Museum.

G. pulchella, Gray.

7. MARSUPITES, Mant. (*Marsupium*, Kcen.—*Marsupio-crinites*, De Bl.)—Disc composed of large polygonal laminæ, one of which occupies the centre of the dorsal summit, without offering any trace of a pedicel; three series of these laminæ form the sides of the disc, which resembles a purse, from the borders of which proceed five rays; mouth surrounded by numerous small laminæ. One fossil species from the chalk.

M. ornatus, Mant.

It is probably in the neighbourhood of this genus that the plates which have been described under the names of *Asterias scutata*, *A. stellifera*, and *A. tubulata*, should be arranged if they belong to some unknown Crinoid.

8. PHYTOCRINUS, De Bl. (*Hibernula*, Fl.—*Pentacrinus*, Thomps.)—Pedicel round and articulated without digitation; disc circular, formed of a central piece bearing a series of simple dorsal rays, and nearer to the edge a series of bifurcate and pinnate rays, beginning at the fourth articulation; the first articulations touch one another at their bases. One living species.*

Ph. europæus, De Bl. (Pent. europ., Thomps.)

* [This has been proved by its discoverer to be the young state of *Comatula*.—EDIT.]

9. **PENTACRINUS**, Mill. (*Pentagonites*, Raffin.)—Pedicel more or less pentagonal, bearing at intervals simple verticillate rays; rays of the disc fixed to the pedicel, each by a cuneiform piece followed by two simple pieces, after which the rays bifurcate, and at a little further distance divide into two, which then branch out into numerous appendices, pinnate at their edges. The space between the base of the rays, occupied by the visceral cavity, is formed by numerous small laminae. One living species and several fossil species from the muschelkalk, cretaceous, jurassic, and tertiary, deposits.

Those species in which the accessory rays form more or less distant verticillae might be designated under the name of *Chladocrinus*.

P. dubius, Goldf.—*P. basaltiformis*, Mill.—*P. briareus*, Mill.—*P. cingulatus*, Munst.—*P. muliferus*, Munst. (not Mill.)—*P. annulatus*, Rœm.—*P. pentagonalis*, Gold.—*P. laevis*, Mill.—*P. scalaris*, Goldf.—*P. subangularis*, Mill.—*P. scriptus*, Rœm.—*P. subsulcatus*, Munst.—*P. subteres*, Munst.—*P. tuberculatus*, Mill.—*P. moniliformis*, Mill. (not Munst.)—*P. subbasaltiformis*, Mill.—*P. caput Medusæ*, Mill.

10. **ISOCRINUS**, N. de Meyer.—Nearly allied to *Pentacrinus*, of which it has the pedicel with its simple rays. The first articulations of the rays of the disc are not prominent as in that genus; the upper portion of the pedicel however is more developed. One fossil species from the jura.

I. pendulus, N. de M. (hitherto inedit.)

11. **ENCRINUS**, Guett.—Pedicel rounded and smooth; rays of the disc formed at their base of three simple consecutive joints, to the last of which are articulated two series of smaller pieces, each bearing at some further distance from the centre, two series of pinnate articulations moveable on their hinges. All the species are fossils from the muschelkalk.

E. liliiformis, auct.—*E. Schlotheimii*, Quenst.

12. **APIOCRINUS**, Mill. (*Astropoda*, Defr.—*Ceriocrinus*, Kœn.—*Pomatocrinus* and *Symphytocrinus*, Kœn.)—Pedicel rounded and smooth, dilating insensibly towards the base of the rays, which are composed first of the three simple consecutive articulations alternating with five distinct pieces from the summit of the pedicel; at some further distance each ray bifurcates and again subdivides into lateral pinnulae. These animals are fixed to the soil by a dilatation more or less considerable of the base of the pedicel. All the species are fossil from the jura and chalk.

A. elongatus, Mill.—*A. flexuosus*, Goldf.—*A. incrassatus*, Rœm.—*A. mespiliformis*, Schlot.—*A. Milleri*, Schlot.—*A. obconicus*, Goldf.—*A. Pratii*, Gr.—*A. rosaceus*, Schlot.—*A. rotundus*, Mill.—*A. ellipticus*, Mill.

13. *EUGENIACRINUS*, Mill. (*Symphytocrinus*, Kœn.)—Pedicel rounded and smooth, formed of a small number of long articulations. The base of each ray is composed of an inflated and proportionally large piece; all these pieces (there are generally five, but sometimes only four) are connected together. It is not known how the rays ramify. All the species are fossils from the jura. (*E. mespiliformis*, Goldf., from the greywacke appears to have distinct generic characters.)

E. caryophyllatus, Goldf.—*E. compressus*, Goldf.—*E. Nausmanni*, Rœm. *E. Noferi*, Munst.—*E. moniliformis*, Munst.—*E. nutans*, Goldf.—*E. piriiformis*, Munst.—*E. quinquangularis*, Mill.

14. *SOLACRINUS*, Goldf.—At first sight, this genus does not appear to differ from *Eugeniocrinus*, by the side of which Goldfuss placed them, except by the presence of small distinct articulations between the base of the rays. However I believe it to be more nearly allied to *Comatula*, and especially to the genus *Glenotremites*. The pedicel is very short, rounded at its extremity, which makes me think that these animals were free, and that the impressions which we notice on the pedicel were the points of insertion of rays similar to those which the *Comatulæ* bear on their dorsal surface. But not having had opportunity to examine them myself, I leave them provisionally in the place which the author of this genus has assigned to them. All the species are fossils from the jura.

S. costatus, Goldf.—*S. scrobiculatus*, Munst.—*S. Jægeri*, Gold.

15. *RHODOCRINUS*, Mill.—Pedicel more or less rounded, traversed by a pentagonal canal, base of the rays formed of five small articulations, each topped by two other rather larger pieces, after which follow other laminae similar but less regular and smaller, which form underneath the visceral cavity, from the edge of which proceed five rays which branch out like those of the *Pentacrini*. The species are fossils from the greywacke and carboniferous limestone. (The *Rh. echinatus*, Schlot., with spiny pedicel from the jura, appears to form a distinct genus, the characters of which I am yet unable to indicate, being unacquainted with the structure of the rays.)

Rh. canaliculatus, Goldf.—*Rh. gyratus*, Goldf.—*Rh. quinquepartitus*, Goldf.—*Rh. crenatus*, Goldf.—*Rh. verus*, Mill.—*Rh. quinquangularis*, Mill.

16. *ACTINOCRINUS*, Mill. (*Rhodocrinus*, Kœn.)—This genus differs from the preceding by its pedicel being pierced by a round canal; the laminae of the disc which surround the sides of the visceral cavity are more numerous and less regularly disposed. The species are fossils from the greywacke and carboniferous limestone.

A. cingulatus, Goldf.—*A. granulatus*, Goldf.—*A. moniliformis*, Mill.—*A. muricatus*, Goldf.—*A. nodulosus*, Goldf.—*A. gothlandicus*, Goldf.—*A. lævis*, Mill.—*A. polydactylus*, Mill.—*A. tessellatus*, Goldf.—*A. triacontadactylus*, Mill.—*A. tesseracontadactylus*, Mill.

17. MELOCRINUS, Goldf.—This genus differs from *Rhodocrinus* and *Actinocrinus* only in the base of the five rays alternating with five pieces distinct from the summit of the pedicel, and the laminae which close the visceral cavity above being larger than those inclosed between the rays at the point where they separate from the disc. In other respects the structure of the *Rhodocrinus*, *Actinocrinus*, and *Melocrinus* is very similar. The species are fossils from the greywacke and carboniferous limestone.

M. gibbosus, Goldf.—*M. lævis*, Goldf.—*M. hieroglyphicus*, Goldf.

18. EUCALYPTOCRINUS, Goldf.—Visceral cavity spacious, surrounded at its base by five plates which alternate with three series of ten laminae on the edges of which are inserted the rays. One fossil species from the greywacke.

E. rosaceus, Goldf.

19. POTERIOCRINUS, Mill.—Pedicel rounded, pierced by a round canal; visceral cavity surrounded at its sides by three alternating series of five large hexagonal laminae, the upper of which bear five bifurcate rays composed of elongated articulations. The species are fossils from the carboniferous limestone.

P. crassus, Mill.—*P. tenuis*, Mill.

20. PLATYCRINUS, Mill.—The base of the rays is composed of five large laminae adhering to each other, and alternating with the five distinct pieces of the summit of the pedicel; the five rays are inserted at the edges; between their bases five small laminae may be distinguished; above these are some very small ones which close the visceral cavity. The species are fossils from the greywacke and the carboniferous limestone.

Pl. ventricosus, Goldf.—*Pl. granulatus*, Mill.—*Pl. pentangularis*, Mill.—*Pl. rugosus*, Mill.—*Pl. striatus*, Mill.—*Pl. lævis*, Mill.—*Pl. tuberculatus*, Mill.—*Pl. depressus*, Goldf.

21. CYATHOCRINUS, Mill.—This genus differs from the preceding only by the disposition of the large laminae which surround the visceral cavity, and which are in two series, while in *Platycrinus* there is but one. Between the bases of the rays we notice a small hexagonal lamina. The pedicel is either round or pentagonal, furnished with small simple rays. The species are fossils from the greywacke and carboniferous limestone.

C. geometricus, Goldf.—*C. pinnatus*, Goldf.—*C. rugosus*, Mill.—*C. tuberculatus*, Mill.—*C. planus*, Mill.—*C. quinquangularis*, Mill.—*C. abbreviatus*, Mill.—*C. pentagonus*, Goldf.

22. SPHÆRONITES, His. (*Echinosphærites*, Wahl.)—Possessing but very imperfect specimens of this genus, I am unable to give the characters. It is however certain that they are nearly allied to *Cyathocrinus*. Fossils from the greywacke.

S. pomum, His.—*S. aurantium*, Wahl.—*S. granatum*, Wahl.—*S. Wahlenbergii*, Esmark.

23. CARYOCRINUS, Say.—Visceral cavity surrounded by polygonal laminae, forming two series of six laminae and one of eight, four of which bear bifid rays. Fossils from the greywacke.

C. ornatus, Say.—*C. loricatus*, Say.

24. CUPRESSOCRINUS, Goldf.—Pedicel rounded, pierced by a canal in the form of a cross; five inflated pieces at the summit of the pedicel between which the two first pieces of the base of the rays are articulated; they are the smallest, and on them are placed large laminae arranged in pyramids, the borders of which bear small moveable appendices. Fossils from the greywacke. (*C. gracilis*, Goldf., ought in my opinion to be placed under *Cyathocrinus*.)

C. crassus, Goldf.

25. PENTREMITES, Say.—Body pentagonal, carried on a very short pedicel surmounted by five distinct pieces, above which arise five rays of a pyramidal form, which may be compared to the interambulacral spaces of an *Echinus*. Between the laminae of these rays we find five very large interambulacral spaces situated on the upper surface of the body, at the summit of which we notice five large holes alternating with these spaces. This genus thus presents characters analogous to those of all the families belonging to the class Echinodermata; it is also one of those whose species are found in the oldest deposits.

P. florealis, Say.—*P. ovalis*, Goldf.—*P. derbiensis*, Sow.—*P. piriformis*, Say.—*P. ellipticus*, Sow.—*P. globosus*, Say.

In this synoptical table of the Radiata I have abstained from enumerating all the doubtful species, trusting to be able to make them better known when I publish the detailed Monograph of this class, of which I have given here but a very abridged sketch. In the indication of the generic characters I have endeavoured to express them in the most simple manner, and I have avoided all the improper terms of nomenclature which Miller introduced in order to describe the laminae which surround the inferior portion of the visce-

ral cavity of the *Crinoidea*, and which serve for the insertion of their rays. In fact there is nothing in these animals which can be compared to a bason, to costal or intercostal pieces, to a shoulder blade, to arms, to a hand, to fingers, to tentacula, to a clavicle, to pectoral or capital plates, and which would justify the use of these terms to designate simple calcareous plates similar to those of the *Echinus* and Starfish, disposed even in general, as in those two families, and offering no other differences than the following; namely, that at the dorsal surface a certain number of plates is developed one upon the other, which form a pedicel more or less long and moveable; that the principal cavity of the animal is surrounded at its sides by laminæ varying much in number and in form in the different genera, and arranged very diversely around the mouth; and lastly, that the rays which depart from the central disc ramify in various ways. In order to simplify the names generally so very long which have been given to the genera of the family of the *Crinoidea*, I have everywhere changed the termination *crinites* into *crinus*, as M. de Blainville had previously done for some of them.

L.—*Descriptions of British Chalcidites.* By FRANCIS WALKER, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 387.]

Sp. 16. *Cirrospilus Lycophon*, Fem. *Cupreus*, *antennæ nigræ*, *pedes virides flavo-cincti*, *alæ limpidæ*.

Obscure cupreus: oculi et ocelli rufi: antennæ nigræ; articulus 1^{us} æneus: abdomen cupreum, basi micans: pedes virides; trochanteres fuscii; genua albida; tarsi fulvi, apice fuscii: alæ sublimpidæ; squamulæ piceæ; nervi fulvi. (Corp. long. lin. $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$; alar. lin. 1—1 $\frac{1}{4}$.)

Var. β. Purpureo-cupreus: tarsi læte flavi, apice fuscii.

Found near London.

Mas. Corpus sublineare, læve, nitens, parce hirtum: caput transversum, breve, convexum, juxta thoraci latum; vertex angustus; frons abrupte declivis: oculi sat magni: antennæ setacæ, hirtæ, corporis dimidio multo longiores; articulus 1^{us} gracilis, sublinearis; 2^{us} longicyathiformis; 3^{us} et sequentes longi, lineares, usque ad 7^{um} attenuati: thorax longiovatus, convexus: prothorax mediocris, transversus, antice angustior: mesothoracis scutum longitudine vix latius; parapsidum suturæ bene determinatæ; scutellum obconicum; metascutellum parvum, transversum: metathorax conspicuus: petiolus brevissimus: abdomen ovatum, planum, thorace brevius; segmentum 1^{um} sat magnum, 2^{um} et sequentia breviora: pedes mediocres, simplices, subæquales; tarsi articuli 1^o ad 3^{um} curtantes, 4^{us} longior; ungues et pulvilli sat magni; protarsis articulus 1^{us} brevissimus: alæ angustæ, breviter ciliatæ; nervus ulnaris humerali longior, radialis nullus, cubitalis crassus in alæ discum abrupte declivis, stigma minutum.